Nippon Times

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POTSDAM MEETING OPENED BY 'BIG THREE' NATIONS

Truman, Churchill Meet in Berlin; Stalin, Molotov En Route to Meeting

According to a Washington report dated July 15 received in Lisbon, ship dispatches from the United States cruiser Augusta carrying President Truman and his party to the "Big Three" conference said today that the conference will begin on Monday in the former German Imperial Palace of Potsdam.

A Berlin dispatch said that Prime Minister Churchill, who has left his holiday home at Hendaye, took a plane from Bordeaux and flew directly to Berlin, while Truman left a Brussels airfield today on the last stage of his journey. The report further stated that Churchill and Truman with their staffs have arrived in Berlin and one American broadcast said that the two leaders met today in the German capital.

The British delegation consists of Churchill, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Clement Attlee of the Labor Party. With them are the Minister of War Transport Lord Leathers, Paymaster General Lord Cherwell, the three Chiefs of Staff of the fighting services, Permanent Secretary of the Cabinet Sir Edward Bridges, Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs Sir Alexander Cadogan and Churchill's Chief of Staff General Sir Hastings Ismay.

Others at the conference will be Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces in the Mediterranean, Field Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery, Deputy Commander-in-Chief in Europe; Field Marshal Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, representative of the Combined Chiefs of Staff in Washington, and Ambassador to Moscow Sir Archibald Clark Kerr. Churchill's daughter Junior Commander Mary Churchill also arrived in Berlin.

A Moscow report relayed from Stockholm declared that Premier Josef Stalin and Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov left the Soviet capital last night for Potsdam. It is presumed that the Soviet Premier is coming by train as he seldom ever uses a plane.

Will Test Allied Unity

Reuter's diplomatic correspondent in London described the forthcoming "Big Three" meeting as the "crucial test" of Allied unity and declared that the British public is looking forward to it with more interest than at any stage of the San Francisco Conference, says a Lisbon report.

Predicting that a "very full agenda" awaits the three Allied leaders—Truman, Churchill and Stalin— the correspondent pictured a discouraging and viciously complicated background for the meeting. "It is only too plain," he said, "that the world is still in transition from war to peace."

He stated that this is the first meeting between the "Big Three" to take place since the end of the war in Europe and the crop of difficulties which have arisen in Europe since V-day have led the British public to attach greatest importance to its results.

Many Critical Problems

"In the Far East the war is still in progress," he declared. "The end of the war in Europe bringing with it uncertainty, unsettled frontier claims and the presence of armies of occupation in Germany and Austria, presents many critical problems."

If the "Big Three" can carry through this crucial test then the United Nations organization has a good start and there may be fair prospects of the future, he said. He considered the solution of the hitch, presented by the problem of feeding Berlin, as a "good auguary."

Concerning the agenda of the meeting, the correspondent believed the problems connected with the joint government of Austria and of the economic independence of occupation zones in Germany are now expected to be discussed at Potsdam. Also under this heading will probably come the discussion of the reparations, claims and policy and findings of the reparations commission which has been meeting in Moscow. Claims for French and Polish representation will come on the strictly diplomatic side and on the economic side Germany's capacity to pay, and the allocation of payments between the Allies will come under review.

The correspondent then described the past week's developments in international affairs which he claimed were mostly held in abeyance for the three-power meeting. He said that it is accepted with some credence in London that Dr. T. V. Soong's conversations in Moscow have discussed problems of peculiar interest to Chungking, but it can be taken for granted that the Soviet Government will take no final decision before the Potsdam conference.

In Europe, he continued, the main interest has shifted to the Balkans where the situation is both menacing and complex—complex in the sense that it is difficult to establish the true situation on the Greek-Yugoslav and on the Greek-Albanian frontiers and that observers in London can get little guidance from the claims and counter-claims of the interested parties.

Recede Into Background

Besides the Balkans situation, the Tangier negotiations, the Russo-Turkish negotiations and even the situation in the Levant, where ugly local incidents continue to call for settlement, have receded into the background. In the first two cases, he claimed, the nearness of the Potsdam meeting has plainly acted as a brake and on the assumption that the attitude of the three major powers to these questions will be crystallized, local negotiations have remained in abeyance. The correspondent held as doubtful whether the talks between Hassan Saka, Turkish Foreign Minister now in Britain, and Foreign Secretary Eden have had more than an exploratory significance.

Except for the question of the position of France in the Levant, all these problems of the day may have to be solved by the Potsdam Conference, he said.

There is reason to expect, he continued, that Truman, Churchill and Stalin will also concern themselves with Europe's economic problem. Herbert Lehman discussing the future policy of the UNRRA recently warned of Europe's food needs this winter and of the limits of the UNRRA's capacity to provide food. Political agreements, frontier settlements, provision of democratic liberties and freely elected parliaments are not likely to endure if the standards of living suffer a further disastrous fall in Europe this winter. The Big Three are not likely to forget it, the Reuter's correspondent stressed.

Indians in East Africa Object to New Plan Of Kenya Government

Last week's proposal by the Kenya Government to decentralize the administration of the colony was objected to by the Secretary of the East African Indian Congress, according to a Lisbon dispatch quoting a Nairobi report. The Congress declares that the government plan would give executive power to the unofficial European minority and would hamper progress toward real self-government in Kenya. The Indians want common franchise and equal opportunity to settle on the land.

GRECO-YUGOSLAV FRICTION IS DENIED BY BBC SCRIBE

Matthews Says No Exodus of Refugees, No Signs of Massing of Troops

Greek Macedonia is quiet on the whole and asks only for greater quiet and full security, reports BBC's Balkan correspondent Kenneth Matthews, according to an Athens dispatch dated July 15 to Lisbon.

Matthews had secured a permit from the Yugoslav Government to travel through its region of Macedonia and cross into Greece. He was able, he states, to investigate for himself Yugoslav reports that thousands of refugees were driven out of Greek Macedonia by terrorists, and Greek reports that Yugoslav troops were massing on the frontier.

In Yugoslav Macedonia, Matthews saw gangs of workers, but no soldiers massing there. On the Greek side, he saw no refugees heading for the border. He says:

"The fact is, the troubled spot is a mountainous patch lived in by Greek bands who want the Greek part to be incorporated in an independent Macedonian state. Their hideout is a remote corner partly shut in by the Yugoslav and Albanian borders, and a drive to clear it has been started by the 4th Indian Division in Greek Macedonia. It is hoped to clear it before September.

"The refugees there fall into two classes: first, ELAS men, or Communists, who left Greece because they feared reprisals when the national guards came in; and, second, those who took on Bulgarian nationality when the Bulgarians were in Greek Macedonia.

"The British officers could not approve all the actions of the national guards, but neither could they agree that there had been widespread persecutions. They looked forward to the national guards being gradually replaced by trained non-partisan gendarmerie.

MUSLIM LEAGUE DEMANDS NEW ELECTIONS FOR INDIA

Azad Explains Congress Position—British Papers Think Lord Wavell Will Try Again

Following Lord Wavell's announcement that the Simla talks with Indian Political leaders failed, statements have been issued by representatives of various Indian parties clarifying their respective positions, according to a Simla dispatch relayed from Lisbon.

The position of the All India Muslim League was, Sunday, given in a renewal of a demand for a new Central and Provincial election.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, President of the Indian National Congress, told a press conference that the Congress had been prepared to come to terms with the Muslim League. He declared that the Muslim League was immediately responsible and the British Government responsible in a remote sense for the breakdown of the talks.

In the meanwhile, the Congress Working Committee was scheduled to meet Sunday at 2 p.m. in its last Simla session to wind up the business resulting from the Simla Conference, which ended in a deadlock, and to assess the gains and losses of the Congress' participation in the Simla Conference. Most of the political leaders were expected to leave either Sunday or Monday.

In Britain, Friday's newspapers expressed the hope that the last had not been heard of the Viceroy's plan, according to reports reaching Stockholm. The Sunday Times and the Sunday Express think that Lord Wavell will try again when conditions are more favorable. The Observer says the question is not how much freedom Britain can be depended to grant but how much common responsibility Indians can be persuaded to accept.

U.S. FOOD LACK WORSENING

Cannot Supply Whole World With Provisions, Anderson Says

The food shortage in the United States appears to be becoming acute. According to a July 12 Domei Lisbon dispatch, quoting a report from Washington, Roy Anderson, U.S. Undersecretary for Agriculture, speaking at a meeting in New York on July 12, described the food situation in the United States as follows:

The United States and all other countries are well aware that the demand for foodstuffs is far beyond the supply. The United States cannot supply the whole world with food by herself. It is a great mistake to think that the United States can supply the whole world with food. Even the United States itself, in the face of the current state of food supplies, cannot fully meet the demand, and is now eating into the stocks of meat, eggs, sugar, lard and other foods.

The farmers are exerting themselves to increase food production. The Government is demanding the greatest possible output, but consideration has to be given the livelihood of the farmers. Those who try to get sugar nowadays are enemies of the nation. There is no way of solving the shortage of sugar, in the face of the very limited imports, than by increasing production within the United States.

ITALIAN HEAD MAKES PLEA

Prime Minister Parri Asks for Better Status for Italy

A plea for better status was made on July 13 by the Italian Prime Minister, Ferruccio Parri, when he spoke to foreign correspondents in Rome. He said that Italy's position under the armistice terms made it impossible for her to cope properly with reconstruction problems. For example, she couldn't enter into economic agreements with other countries, according to a July 13 Stockholm dispatch.

Parri pointed out that Italy's contribution to the Allied war effort had cost her 20,000 soldiers and 20,000 partisans. And it was only justice, he said, to recognize this in granting a change in her status.

Parri also said he thought half the workers in Northern Italy were either unemployed or on part-time work and the figure might be even higher.

Pope Postpones Trip

Pope Pius has postponed his departure to his summer residence at Castel Gandolfo until after the "Big Three" conference at Potsdam and his decision is interpreted in some circles as meaning that President Truman may visit him, according to a Paris report dated July 13 received in Zurich.

NO UNDERSTANDING SEEN

Stalin-Soong Talks Fail to Enter Stage of Formal Agreement

The talks between Premier Josef Stalin and Chungking's Foreign Minister T. V. Soong, which have been stopped because Premier Stalin has to attend the Big Three conference, do not appear to have resulted in any definite understanding even after two full weeks, according to a July 15 Domei dispatch from Stockholm. A July 15 Reuter's report says that the Sunday edition of the Observer commented on the Stalin-Soong talks as follows:

The Stalin-Soong talks failed to enter the stage for the conclusion of a formal agreement. It is likely that the opening up of the Soviet East Asiatic policy will be delayed. Observers in London are of the opinion that it was due more to Chungking rather than to the Soviet side that the course of the talks was impeded, T. V. Soong went to Moscow with the object of trying to arrange an agreement concerning the future of various areas in East Asia. The Chungking military circles, however, are extremely cold to Soong. It is believed that Soong will try to persuade Chungking to recognize a provisional agreement. This is likely to become the cause of a tussle among the various factions under the Chiang Kai-shek regime.

PRAVDA RAPS TURK PRESS

Says Anti-Soviet Campaign Fraught With Serious Consequences

Strongly rapping the Turkish press campaign for a formation of a bloc between Turkey and Greece in opposition to the other Balkan countries, and for the adoption of a strong position against Albania, the Current Affairs Observer in the Pravda warns that "the people behind this campaign are playing with fire and will get badly burned."

The campaign, in which the whole Turkish press is attacking the Soviet Union, as well as Yugoslavia and Rumania, is, according to the Pravda commentator, directed by Turkish imperialistic circles who have definite plans regarding the Balkan countries. It is, he points out, fraught with serious consequences for peace.

KING LEOPOLD CLARIFIES ATTITUDE TO VAN ACKER

Decides Not to Return to Belgium Or Abdicate Throne, Premier Says

According to a Brussels report dated July 15 received in Stockholm, Belgian Prime Minister Achille van Acker, who returned to Brussels today after his talks with King Leopold at Salzburg, issued a statement that no settlement of the Belgian constitutional crisis has been reached.

The Prime Minister stated that while the King had decided not to return to Belgium, he had also decided not to abdicate the Throne. The statement furthermore said that the Government's delegation to Salzburg told the King that the Government unanimously believed that a debate in Parliament would be unavoidable if he did not abdicate.

Prince Regent Charles, who returned from Salzburg this afternoon refused the Government's resignation, the statement goes on, so the Government will continue and a Cabinet meeting will be held tomorrow.

King's Abdication Mooted

King Leopold of the Belgians closely guarded by troops conferred with his Mother, Queen Elizabeth and his brother, Prince Regent Charles late Friday night in his lakeside villa at St. Wolfgang near Salzburg presumably concerning his abdication, a Salzburg report reaching Lisbon said today.

Leading Belgian statesmen including Prime Minister Achille van Acker and former Premier Paul van Zeeland played cards and chatted in the famous White Horse Inn at St. Wolfgang as they waited for the King to decide the question of his abdication, the report added.

Returning to Brussels

According to a Brussels report dated July 14 received in Stockholm, Belgian Prime Minister Achille van Acker and other members of his Cabinet are returning to Brussels today from their talks with King Leopold at Salzburg.

The Queen Mother, Prince Regent Charles and the Royal children, it is stated, are returning in a few days.

KONIEV, RENNER CONFER

Soviet Assistance to Austria Discussed At Meeting

According to a Vienna report dated July 13 received in Berne, Marshal Ivan Moniev, Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet Occupation Forces in Austria, who recently conferred with Austrian Prime Minister Karl Renner said that the first duty of the Austrian provisional government should be to restore industries to supply the needs of the broad masses of the people.

The Russian commander also declared that the Soviet command would assist the provisional government in the creation of an independent democratic state and warned Renner that the Soviet authorities would intervene in any case of disorder.

Enemy Raids Canton

Canton was raided on July 12 and 13 by formations of approximately 50 Philippine-based American bombers and fighters, according to a July 15 Canton dispatch to Domei.

NEW JAPANESE FIGHTERS TERRIFY U.S. MARAUDERS

War Minister Commends Kawasaki Aircraft Company on Superior Plane

War Minister Korechika Anami issued a commendation on Saturday to the Kawasaki Aircraft Manufacturing Company for producing a new army fighter plane which the United States air forces shudder to encounter, it was announced Sunday.

On June 6, when an enemy task force attacked Southern Kyushu, units of the new Kawasaki fighter plane, making their first appearance, battled against about 40 enemy planes of which eight were downed instantly. The appearance of this new fighter plane surprised the American air forces, and a San Francisco broadcast on June 5 frankly admitted its superior quality, saying "American planes were shot down by planes which had an extremely high speed and were superior in circuitous flying."

Since then, the Kawasaki plane has been proving its efficiency in shooting down enemy Grumman fighter planes. Its appearance is proving to be a great addition to the aerial fighting strength of our country.

War Minister Anami's commendation follows:

COMMENDATION

Kawasaki Aircraft Manufacturing Company

With the appearance, in aerial battlefields, of the crack new fighter plane produced by the abovementioned company, just when the war situation has become particularly urgent and the activity of enemy planes, fierce, we have been able to fight with our quantitatively small strength the numerically superior enemy and to gain glorious results in attacking and smashing American fighter-plane groups. That is to say, the appearance of this fighter plane was indeed timely and its merit in enhancing the aerial fighting strength and in arousing the fighting spirit of the entire military service may be said to have been extremely great.

The unceasing efforts given by the president and others of the company in speedily producing the plane in substantial numbers is deeply appreciated. It is sincerely desired that they will further devote themselves to improving the quality and also to increasing the production of the plane, with indomitable spirit, and thus contribute to a further increase in our battle results, particularly in view of the present urgent situation.

I congratulate the president and all the staff of the company for their meritorious service, and express deep thanks for their efforts.

July 14, 1945.

Korechika Anami,
Minister of War.

Oil Refineries in Tripoli

With the negotiations regarding the development of oil refinery activities concluded between the Mediterranean Oil Refinery Company of the Socony (Standard Oil Company of New York), the Mditerranean Standard Oil Company and the Lebanese Government, two oil refinery factories are to be constructed near Tripoli, according to a Beirut dispatch to Lisbon dated July 15 relayed by Domei. The agreements will be signed soon by the participating parties, it is further revealed.

CHIANG MAY DELAY DATE OF NATIONAL CONGRESS

Friction With Yenan, Democratic League Likely to Force Postponement

It is believed that General Chiang Kai-shek will have to postpone the opening of the National Congress scheduled for next November, in view of the strong opposition being voiced by the People's Political Council against the projected date for the enforcement of constitutional government, according to a July 15 Canton dispatch to Domei.

A U.P. report from Chungking, presenting the opinion of well informed Chungking circles, says:

"Yenan and the Democratic League are opposed to the convocation of the National Congress, on the grounds that such a convention would be managed by the Kuomintang. There continues to be powerful opposition against the calling of the Congress in November. It is believed that General Chiang Kai-shek will be compelled to postpone the opening date.

"In his opening address at the Congress, Chiang said, "It is strange that the quarter that opposed the postponement of the enforcement of constitutional government until after the war should now be attacking the Government's policy of early enforcement. Nevertheless, the Government intends to make its decision after hearing the opinions of all quarters concerning the opening of the National Congress. The Government is always prepared to listen to the opinions of all quarters.' The conclusion is drawn from this that Chiang intends to postpone the date for holding the National Congress."

Economic Aid Urgent

General Chiang Kai-shek demanded speedy and positive material aid from the Allied nations, for the prosecution of hostilities when interviewed by Special Correspondent Watson of the Baltimore Sun, according to a July 14 Lisbon dispatch to Domei.

In the course of the interview, Chiang revealed the difficulties Chungking was meeting with in securing war materials.

Watson's report on his interview with Chiang follows in brief: "General Chiang Kai-shek, although not depending on military and diplomatic aid from the Allied nations, declared that economic assistance must be forthcoming, not next year, but within this year. He said that, since the people's strength was the source from which men were conscripted for the armed services, supplies of materials were necessary for the people as well as for the armed services. Among the materials Chiang includes in his list of materials needed, are transport trucks, spare parts, repairing materials, and machinery for the prosecution of hostilities than he had received hitherto."

Prices Up 1,579 Times

Wang Shih-chieh, Chungking's Publicity Minister, Wu Kuo-ting and Chang Ping-chun, declared that commodity prices in Chungking were 1,579 times as high as before the outbreak of the China Affair, when interviewed by foreign press correspondents on the afternoon of July 11 and questioned as to the course of Chungking's commodity prices, according to a July 15 dispatch to Domei from Canton quoting a July 12 Chungking broadcast. The foreign press correspondents tical Council conference now under questioned Wang Shih-chieh on matters relating to the People's Poli way, to the non-participation in the conference by Yenan representatives, and to Chungking's economic problems.

Speaks on Chungking Meet

Commenting on the People's Political Council in session in Chungking, the Chungking Government spokesman said as follows, according to a Lisbon report: "All kinds of subjects connected with the war are being covered. The chief interest of the PPC members seems to be concentrated on military reforms, preparations for constitutional Government and the question of national assembly."

Soviets Maltreated

Soviet national have been maltreated in Palestine, according to a July 15 Domei dispatch from Stockholm, quoting a Cairo report relayed by Reuter's from Moscow. This report was broadcast over the Moscow radio and carried by all Soviet newspapers on July 15.

Yenan Plans to Open Conference Opposing Chungking Congress

The first preparatory meeting for the opening of a People's Conference by Yenan, in opposition to the National Congress now being held by the Chungking Kuomintang, was held at the conference room of the Yenan Party on July 13, according to a July 15 Shanghai dispatch to Domei, quoting a Yenan radio broadcast. It was reported further that 116 representatives of the people, including the military, laborers, students, educational institutions, young people, women, newspaper reporters, writers and doctors, attended this preparatory meeting.

CONFERENCE UNDER WAY TO PLAN REGIONAL SETUP

Governors-General Meeting at Prime Minister's Official Residence

The second regular conference of the Governors-General of Regional Administration was opened at the official residence of the Prime Minister on Monday when careful deliberations were carried on between the Government and the Governors-General over matters relating to the operation of regional administration in various administrative zones under the intense air raids. This meeting is to be followed by another conference today when all chief secretaries of regional administration will meet in conference at the Home Office.

During the last one month since the regional administration was organized on June 10 the Governments-General have been busily engaging in the selection of their offices and completion of the structure and staffs and at the same time holding a series of meetings of directors of various departments participated by representatives of local Army and Navy authorities in order to make basic arrangements with regard to [illegible] ness liaison and plans.

With regard to the operation of regional administration, only the Munitions Control Bureau of the Government-General of Regional Administration had been active up to recently on account of the fact that the Munitions Ministry took the initiative in transferring the major part of its central authority to the Government-General of Regional Administration.

The Munitions Ministry was followed by the Home Office which on July 6 transferred the larger part of its authority to the Governments-General of Regional Administration. As the result of these steps taken the business of the First Department of the Governments-General of Regional Administration has been smoothly put on the track.

The shift of the central authority relating to agriculture and commerce to the Second Department and welfare, education and transportation to the Third Department of the Governments-General of Regional Administration is expected to be carried out in the near future.

With the completion of the transfer of these central authorities, the Governments-General will enter into the stage where they will commence their activities in various fields on a large scale.

In the light of the fact that enemy air raids are on the road of intensification the Government, under the assumption that the coming conference may prove to be the last regular meeting of Governors General of Regional Administration, intends to discuss thoroughly the matters concerning the liaison between the Government and the Governments-General of Regional Administration and the promotion of the operation of regional administration.

Can Speak to Germans

The ban on fraternization with civilians in Germany and Austria ended last night and British and American occupation troops can now talk to adult Germans or Austrians, according to a Stockholm report. The Commander of the British Occupation Forces in Austria said the ban there had been relaxed because of the good behavior on the part of the Austrians.

Spain Issues Order

The Spanish Government issued an official order on July 15, demanding the Spanish people and foreign residents in Spain who possess German public property or valuables to hand them over to the Government and at the same time, made it clear that anyone who violates the order is to be punished severely, it is reported by a Madrid dispatch to Lisbon dated July 15, according to Domei.

FACTORIES AT MURORAN SHELLED BY U.S. FLEET

Tohoku District and South Hokkaido Again Raided Sunday by Carrier Planes

By Courtesy of the Press [illegible]

American carrier planes from early Sunday morning again attacked the Tohoku district and the southern part of the Hokkaido where approximately 300 aircraft in four waves carried out a series of raids on the previous day, principally bombing and machinegunning Japanese air bases and harbor facilities.

In the meantime, a fleet of enemy battleships, cruisers and destroyers, apparently a part of the task forces, bombarded the Muroran sector, mainly shelling factory installations for about one hour from 9:20 a.m. on Sunday.

The battle results obtained by Japanese Forces in their counter-attacking operation against the enemy carrier planes on Saturday, that become known the following day, included 26-odd shot down and some 20 damaged.

No American carrier planes appeared over the Tohoku district as well as the southern part of the Hokkaido on Monday, while no enemy fleet bombardments were carried out.

An aggregate total of 170 Okinawa-based B-24's, P-51's and F4U's attacked air bases and military establishments in the Kagoshima, Miyazaki and Oita areas on Sunday morning. Some of the enemy planes attacked the Kumamoto, Nagasaki, Fukuoka and Yamaguchi areas. Damage suffered by our side was slight.

At about the same time, one Marianas-based B-29 appeared over the Bungo Channel and flew to the Japan Sea via Yamaguchi Prefecture. Another B-29 appeared over the southwestern part of Shikoku at about 1:30 a.m. the same day. At about 8 p.m., July 15, two Okinawa-based amphibian planes appeared south of [illegible] 30 minutes.

One B-29, coming from the direction of Suruga Bay at about 11:20 p.m. Sunday, penetrated the Nagano area via Mount Fuji, Hachioji, Kumagaya and Takasaki.

At 12:30 a.m. Monday, eight B-29's, coming from the direction of Fukushima, passed over Yamagata and penetrated the Niigata area. After dropping mines in the Japan Sea, some of the machines fled eastward via northern Niigata and Fukushima while a part of the invading aircraft flew over southern Niigata, Nagano and the Kosun area.

Another B-29 appeared over the mainland from the direction of Sagami Bay at about 2:20 a.m. Monday, and passing over Yokohama, Tokyo, Tsuchiura, Mito and Hitachi flew over Fukushima before fleeing toward the eastern sea from Taira.

EDUCATION OFFICE CHANGED

Organization of Ministry Revised to Promote Various Measures

The Education Ministry on July 11 promulgated and enforced the revision of the organization of the ministry with a view to promoting various educational measures. Through the present revision, the structure and function of the Education Ministry have been simplified and at the same time, the authority and personnel of the same ministry have been transferred to Regional Administration and prefectural offices.

The chief objective of the present reform of the organization of the Education Ministry is, however, to establish newly a bureau for the mobilization of students and to strengthen and promote the operation of student corps on the basis of the wartime educational law.

The Education Ministry, following the reform of its structure, announced on July 11 the change in the staff of the ministry. Hiroshi Nagaki, Director of the General Affairs Bureau, was appointed director of the newly created Bureau of Student Corps Mobilization, and [illegible] Tanaka, Vice-Chief of Education Department of Manchoukuo, appointed Vice-Director of the Student Corps Mobilization Bureau and concurrently councillor of the Education Ministry.

Crushing Ternate Enemy

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, July 15.—Japanese Garrison Forces on Ternate Island have successfully pressed the enemy landing forces in the northern part of the island and are now engaged in mopping-up operations against the remnants.

CHUNGKING, YENAN TROOPS CLASH MORE FREQUENTLY

Chiang Regime Blamed by Hsin Hwa Agency for Spreading Of Internecine War

Signs of internecine war are amply evident in China, as armed conflicts are frequent between Chungking and Yenan troops behind the areas under Japanese occupation, a Yenan dispatch to the Hsin Hwa News Agency dated July 11 pointed out, according to a Shanghai dispatch to Domei under date of July 15. The Hsin Hwa dispatch runs in substance:

"Since last Spring, the Japanese Army has been increasing its mobile strength and consolidating the defense positions. In spite of this, propaganda organs of the Chungking Kuomintang are distorting the truth in an attempt to make the public believe that Chungking is making an advantageous position. General Ho Ying-chin, Chief of the Army General Staff, is boastfully declaring that this is the curtain-raiser of Chungking's general offensive against the Japanese Army. All this however, is a white lie, as may be seen from the defeat experienced by the Chungking army during the past one year. This fact must be clearly recognized by the public.

"Worse than this the Chungking army and Kuomintang authorities have taken this chance to open ceaseless attack upon the Chinese masses in the areas under the Yenan control. The Chungking troops employed for this ruthless campaign number about one million, which is 400,000 larger than those the year before. During one year from June last year to May this year, the Chungking army attacked the Yenan troops and people 106 times, each time with more than 1000 troops.

"Worst of all, Chungking forces are using American weapons in the campaign with the result that Yenan troops and people have been terribly hit. Chungking is getting American weapons on the pretext that these will be used in the war with Japan, but, in fact, it is killing and wounding the Chinese. It is self-evident that Chungking is responsible for the spreading of internecine struggle under such circumstances."

In Worst Plight

Pointing out that Chungking is in the worst political and financial conditions politically due to the aggravated relations with the Yenan regime and economically, due to the surge of inflation of the worst kind, commented a Canton dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi dated July 12, quoting a UP Chungking dispatch, in an article entitled, "The general survey of Chungking upon greeting the ninth year of its struggle against Japan."

Upon greeting the ninth year of the China Affair, Chungking is showing animated vigor in military activities and foreign policies. However, its internal administration and economic conditions have taken a turn for the worse. Militarily, the Japanese Forces in East China are not only as powerful as ever, equipped with sufficient arms but, the transportation artery connecting North, Central and South China is in their hands. At present, Chiang Kai-shek is pushing preparations for a new general offensive with the support of Lieutenant General Albert C. Wedemeyer, Commander of the U.S. forces in China.

In the eighth year of the war with Japan, the transportation issue seems to have been partly solved with the construction of the land route connecting India and the China Continent and the completion of the oil pipeline, the longest in the world. At present, the air transport route is still being used.

During this year, the American Forces, may gain the ports along the China coast so as to accelerate the transportation of supplies to Chungking by the American forces under General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces in the Southwestern Pacific and under Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet. It is most likely that a new offensive by the Americanized Chungking divisions will be launched this year.

Meanwhile, in the political sphere, a new step is to be taken with the inauguration of a constitutional administration in the Chungking-controlled areas. However, the Chungking internal administration in Chungking is today on the verge of collapse. The Yenan regime scathingly attacked the National Congress of the Kuomintang held on November 12 last year, as indicating Chungking Kuomintang dictatorship, and the relations between Chungking and Yenan became greatly aggravated. Contrary to previous occasions, Yenan called Chiang Kai-shek a traitor to the country at the time of the eighth anniversary of the commencement of hostilities against Japan on July 7. Mao Tse-tung, de facto Chief of the Yenan regime, said for the first time that he was ready to bring the war with Japan to an end not in cooperation with Chiang, but independent of the Chungking regime. Politically, some means for cooperation with Chungking may be found but such relations between the two contending regimes now threaten the safety of the Chungking regime.

Today at the end of the eighth year of the struggle against Japan, the exchange rate between the American dollar and Chungking fapi stands at 3,000 yuans against one dollar, an increase of 1,000 times as compared with the rate of prewar days. Such inflation has driven the entire Chungking-ruled areas to utter desperation and misery. Economically, the inflation issue cannot be overlooked.

Finnish Missionaries State Nippon People Will Never Surrender

Seven Finnish missionaries, who had been staying in Japan for years, left Japan about a month ago for home and recently arrived in Helsinki, according to a Zurich dispatch to Domei under date of July 13, relaying a report of the Helsinki branch of the French News Agency. They described the conditions of Japanese cities laid waste by enemy bombing, but declared that none of the Japanese is ever thinking of Japan surrendering to the enemy. They said that the conviction of every Japanese is that his country will win the war, although it may last for 200 years. Japan's food problem, they stated, is serious, but every available thing that can be obtained is equally distributed. They said that they could freely travel anywhere in Japan.

PATTERSON AVERS KILLING OF EVERY NIPPON SOLDIER

Is Only Way of Gaining Victory In Japan Proper, U.S. War Undersecretary Says

Robert P. Patterson, U.S. Assistant Secretary of War, declared that "every single Japanese soldier in Japan Proper must be killed", in the course of an address he delivered at Glens Falls, N.Y., on July 13, according to a July 14 dispatch from Lisbon to Domei, quoting a Glens Falls report.

Patterson declared, "Japan's surrender will have to be brought about by armed might to the very last. This is a most difficult way for us to attain victory, but we shall have to kill every single soldier on Japan Proper. The war operations of the Japanese Forces have become most effective of late, and they are resorting to a new form of 'cave warfare'. Such tactics are most effective for such a country as Japan. Furthermore, the Japanese Forces are beginning to employ ingenuous war tactics.

"In the Okinawa operations, the Japanese Forces did not resort to the anticipated form of warfare of fighting along the shores where they could be shelled by fleet units, but immediately took to positions prepared beforehand. The Japanese heavy guns proved to be more effective than those used last year. Previously, Japanese aircraft, flying flush with the surface of the sea, released torpedoes against American warcraft. Now, however, they appear suddenly from above the clouds and head straight for whatever warship may be their objective. The Japanese Forces are using new amphibian tanks, jeeps and scouting cars which are very good. These cars have air-cooled engines and enjoy many advantages for operations in Manchoukuo and China."

REICH POLITICAL BODY SET

U.S., Britain Allow Formation of Free Democratic Party

The authorities of the American and British military administrations in occupied Germany are reported to have allowed the formation of a Free Democratic Party in the area under their jurisdiction, according to a Zurich dispatch to Domei dated July 13.

The authorities of both America and Britain in occupied Germany have hitherto tacitly recognized the activity of the Communist and Social Democratic Parties which have revived themselves with the permission of the Red Army and with which the Army has been entrusting the administration of civil affairs in the area in its occupation.

The Free Democratic Party will have the full support of America and Britain. In relation to the Social Democratic and Communist Parties which are on the left wing, the party represents the moderate element of the right wing.

The platform of the Party, published on July 13 consists of four planks. The first is complete liquidation of Hitlerism, the second, respect of individual rights, the third, maintenance of the minimum standard of living among the German people, and the fourth, establishment of a relationship of cooperation with foreign countries.

FRANCE NOT AMBITIOUS FOR NATIONAL SECURITY

Is An Apathetic Country Today No Longer Eager to Carry On Democratism

According to a Paris report dated July 13 received in Lisbon, E. C. K. Fish, General Manager of the international edition of the Time magazine who has just returned to America after spending months in Europe, declared that France today stands at one of the most crucial periods of her national life. In giving a picture of how France is now facing this period, Fish continued:

"I went to Paris to start a new edition of Time for distribution to the American armed forces. My work took me into channels usually out of the path of regular correspondents, but it did give me, I believe, an insight as to just what France is doing economically and businesswise, to get back on her feet.

"I must say bluntly that France is not getting back on her feet. Right now, neither she nor her people are alive with ambition for a coherent national security. The impact of France's apathy would today hit an American tourist with the force of a sledge hammer.

"Most Frenchmen are occupied with their own personal interests, which have little to do with the well-being of their country. This attitude is partly the result of living under the Germans for so long; a passive resistance to occupation, when it was not patriotic for Frenchmen to remain idle. They were trying to get and hold on to as much as they could for their own benefit. But the habit exists. No American who has loved and visited France before the War would believe the tragic indifference which grips the French working classes unless he saw it for himself. The reason for this is that no matter how hard or how long he works, a French working man cannot get his hands on anything worth while. So the general way of thinking is, 'why work.'

"I saw France long before the War. I knew and made friends with many French people. When I report that France today is lacking in incentive and national spirit, I'm not being cynical, nor am I trying to draw a sharp picture. One day walking down the shores of a beach with a friend, a native of Paris, I noticed the sidewalk cafes were crowded with young men. I asked my friend why these men were sitting there. Was there no work for them? They are working, he replied. Each has a racket. For example, if you need a certain government permit which might take days to get, one of them will get it for you in a few hours, at a price. This isn't a special case. If it were, I wouldn't have mentioned it. Nor is it completely new. This attitude is particularly prevalent in Paris and other large French cities.

"The situation was made even more difficult because of restricted regulations and heavy taxes. These burdens and measures are of course temporary. They are a compound of laws imposed during the German occupation, during the days of Vichy and the hectic days after liberation. To them the Provisional Government has had to add further laws to raise needed revenues. These restrictions and curbs point to the urgent need for a new unity of purpose in France.

"And let's not forget that the United States must share the blame for France's plight. After the defeat of the Germans, we moved in on France, lived in freed areas without adequate guidance, wrecked transportation systems, and installed unrealistic exchange rates.

"I wish I could say that I see a clear road ahead for France but I cannot. I am sure that France will come back. But first, there will have to be a rebirth of the French people's spirit. Until then France will remain an apathetic country no longer eager to carry on a democratic tradition."

ITALY HOLDING ELECTION

According to a Rome report dated July 15 received in Lisbon, the Italian Government is making arrangements to hold a national election, the first one in 23 years. Local elections are also being planned, the last one held 20 years ago.

John Nixon, BBC correspondent in Rome, said that the job of compiling an electoral roll is in itself a formidable one and the situation is further complicated because there are few officials left who have any experience with free elections. Moreover, the granting last February of a vote to women will add about 15,000,000 names to the roll.

Nixon said that the Government hopes to have the electoral roll completed by the time northern Italy, at present under Allied military government, again comes under the central government in Rome. Rear Admiral Stone, head of the Allied Commission in Italy, stated that the elections will be one of the most important steps Italy can take toward becoming a true democratic nation.

Spain's Bill of Rights Unanimously Passed By Session of Cortes

The Spanish "Bill of Rights" was approved by the Spanish Cortes (Parliament) on Friday night without a single dissenting vote, according to a Reuters report relayed to Domei from Lisbon. The bill contains the declaration, the report said, that the Spanish state proclaims its respect for the dignity and integrity of liberties of man to be the governing factor of its policy. The bill has now become a law, but it will require special regulations before it becomes fully operative. This decision is interpreted by observers as merely a forced step to establish a democratic front in view of the harsh attacks against Chief of State General Francisco Franco's "Fascist" policies.

MORE AIRCRAFT NEEDED TO CRUSH ENEMY BASES

Concentration of Nation's Power for Offensive Urged By Lt. Gen. Endo

Calling for the concentration of the nation's total power on the increased production of Special Attack arms, especially aircraft, since the shortest way to win victory was to destroy the Okinawa and other enemy bases, Lieutenant General Saburo Endo, Director-General of the Air Arms Board in the Munitions Ministry, made a verbal statement in a press interview on July 11. His statement is substantially as follows:

"The tactics of the enemy, the United States are very rational. The enemy advances after he has acquired command of the air and on the basis of foothold thus acquired he tries to expand that command of the air. This strategy is the essence of modern warfare, but it is not the monopoly of the American forces alone. It is difficult to win a battle without command of the air.

"If we do not give the enemy command of the air, he will not attempt a landing on the Japanese mainland. I can state this positively. Conversely, if we obtain command of the air, a road to victory will be opened.

"Soho Tokutomi stated that 'to destroy the enemy on sea is the best strategy, to destroy him on the coast is a mediocre strategy and to destroy him after landing is the worst strategy.' This is a far-sighted view. There is, however, a super-best step to be taken. That is to destroy the enemy's air bases. Although it is good policy to destroy the enemy on the sea, this policy will compel us to wait speculating when and where the enemy will come.

"It is clear where the enemy bases are. The selection of the time for attack is in our hands. In war it is by no means good strategy to be on the defensive. The destruction of enemy air bases is the most effective and economical strategy.

"It is a maxim of military strategy that 'the key to victory lies in concentrating superior power on a strategic point.' If there is any lack of aircraft, it is because of insufficient endeavors. In order to prosecute the best strategy, we have to work with extraordinary efforts. There may be some materials which are lacking in the building of aircraft, but such a difficulty can be overcome if the one hundred million people concentrate their total power on that point.

"Increased production of aircraft to destroy enemy air bases can be achieved only if the whole people make endeavors. It would not be the way to gain victory, if the people should waste their total power on the prosecution of the 'worst strategy' without making endeavors for the super-best strategy.

"Fortunately, the National Volunteer Corps system has been established; such a system should be introduced in munitions factories. If we fully display our merits as Japanese, the required aircraft for the destruction of the enemy air bases can surely be built."

Hanson Replaces Furlong

Rear Admiral William Furlong, Commander of Pearl Harbor, has retired due to age limit and has been succeeded by Rear Admiral Edward Hanson, former commander of a battle squadron of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, says a Lisbon dispatch to Domei dated July 14, relaying a Pearl Harbor report.

Colonizers Leave Tokyo

Following the departure of the first batch of colonizer-soldiers for Hokkaido, the second group of 274 families, numbering 1,031 left on Tuesday. The third group of 1,031 from 284 families, left after a send-off ceremony on Wednesday at the Sakuragaoka National School, Shitaya-ku.

JAPAN'S YOUTHS ENJOY GOOD SCHOOL SYSTEM

Nation From Olden Times Placed Great Importance on Educational Program

From olden times, Japan has stressed the great importance of education. At the dawn of the modern age, about five years after the Restoration of 1868, the Emperor Meiji expressed his ardent desire in the following words: "Henceforth shall education be so diffused that there shall be no ignorant family in the land, and no family with an ignorant member." This ardent desire has been fulfilled almost perfectly during the past 70 years, for according to the latest official statistics, 99.6 per cent of school-age children are now attending elementary schools throughout the country.

Education in Japan is mainly controlled by the State. Part of it, however, is entrusted to local public bodies, the object being, as in other administrative affairs, to meet peculiar local needs by adequately dividing educational control between the central and self-governing administrations. Private individuals, too, are allowed, under certain conditions, to found schools and other educational organs.

As mentioned before, elementary education in this country is extremely widespread. Up to the present, the six-year course in the elementary school has been compulsory but an eight-year course is to be instituted soon. The Youths' School is now also compulsory. This is a sort of an extension school for social education. Youths from 12 to 19 years of age must go to the Youth's School in their spare time because their main business is to work in shops, factories, farms and so forth. The object is to train the mass of young people both mentally and physically, to foster moral virtues, and at the same time, to impart knowledge and skill necessary for vocations and for daily life, and thus to aim at the elevation of their standards as members of the nation. As a result of the enforcement of this compulsory system of social education in April, 1939, compulsory education in Japan is now extended to over 13 years, and the nation in wartime is looking forward to great results.

In regard to the relations between the various kinds of schools in Japan, above elementary education extending over six years, there are secondary schools of various kinds, whose courses generally cover four or five years. Middle schools and girls' schools give general education, while commercial, technical, agricultural and other schools give vocational education. Above the secondary schools there are Higher Schools (Koto Gakko) and technical colleges, the former being institutions for higher general education and the latter being organs for higher vocational education. Both Higher Schools and technical colleges generally have three-year courses. Graduates from the Higher Schools are entitled to enter the universities if they desire. The courses in universities extend over three or four years. It is a matter of course that beside the above-mentioned educational institutions, there are also normal schools and schools for the blind and the deaf. According to the latest statistics (for 1935), the total number of educational institutions in Japan was 46,138, while that of students was 14,035,823. This means that there are 11 students for each 100 square kilometers and 20 students for each 100 of the population.

It hardly needs to be said that the China Affair has awakened the entire nation to the necessity of providing a better educational background for the Japanese young people in striving effectively for the creation of the East Asiatic new order. The Youths' School system to which reference has already been made was established for just such a purpose.

It is notorious indeed that there exists in Japan what is commonly called "examination hell." Because of an excessive number of applicants for almost all kinds of schools, it is necessary to undergo a very difficult entrance examination. It is especially the case with applicants for secondary schools. The necessity to do away with the so called "examination hell" is evident but this very fact reveals how eager Japanese children are to pursue their lessons for advancing to higher schools. The Department of Education, which had long concerned itself with the question of how to successfully deal with this "hell," finally determined to put a stop to it by ordering the abolition of intellectual examinations for entering secondary schools. This has greatly contributed to the sound growth of elementary school children, both in mind and body, since they will no longer be troubled by preparations for the entrance examination.

Generally surveyed, however, it is observable in the field of education, as in other spheres of cultural activities, that the Japanese nation, in spite of the fact that its education has risen to the highest level attained by world nations, in respect to its ideas, theories, and equipment, is still making all possible efforts, especially under the wartime situation, to the end of building up a science of education peculiar to the Japanese traditional ideal and requirements. While, on the one hand, Japanese educational specialists have been collecting and thoroughly scrutinizing all progressive educational ideas prevailing in Western countries, they, on the other hand, have been seriously conducting historical investigations with a realization that now that their system has already reached a world standard, they should now work out a culture of a higher order as the product of their own national tradition, by making a fresh survey of the diverse alien cultures introduced and by reflecting upon the historical development of Japanese education.

Charter to Senate July 23

Of the three members of the United States Senate Foreign Relations Committee who were absent when the Committee voted 20 to naught Friday in favor of ratification of the United Nations Charter, two cast their votes Saturday, Senator Johnson, California Republican, being against and Senator James Murray, Montana Democrat, being for ratification, according to a Washington dispatch dated July 15 received in Lisbon. The Committee's vote is now 21 to 1 in favor of the Charter's ratification. The Charter will go before the entire Senate on July 23.

Chennault Quits Post

Major General Claire Chennault, Commander of the U.S. 14th Air Corps, has resigned his post, it was announced simultaneously at Chungking, Calcutta and Kunming on July 14, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei relaying a Chungking report.

Diesel Auto Chairman

Lieutenant General Katsura Hayashi, retired, has been appointed chairman of the Diesel Automobile Industry Company by the War Minister. In 1942 Lieutenant General Hayashi was appointed its president succeeding Shigeyasu Suzuki and now he has been made chairman.

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LONELY ISLANDERS READY

People on Isolated Spot Seen Prepared for Decisive Battle

By H. HONGO and N. NAITO
Of the Military Press Corps

NAVAL AIR BASE, July 12.—A forced landing made on a small southern island after being chased by Grummans at the time of his attempted attack on an enemy fleet off the Okinawas during the middle part of May and a sojourn of 70 days here upon this lonely spot unveiled the unspectacular but inspiring life of the islanders to Flight Warrant Officer O.

Hearing that on this island, too, which is independent and asks aid of none, the final deciding battle would take place, every native is cooperating with the Japanese Army, Officer O found out. At a glance, the aspect did not seem much different to him from any scene witnessed at home, with men and women working in the green fields and soldiers everywhere strengthening their positions.

But once he became part and parcel of their life, he noticed a subtle change, for everything was pitched to the key of preparedness and every action was motivated by the grim resolve to fight.

Where there had been sugar plantations, now sweet potatoes, radish, eggplants and other vegetables were grown to make this isolated island self-sufficient in food. In spite of their efforts, however, the going was hard but the friendly and cooperative spirit that existed between the soldiers and the natives who shared the fish they caught and other available food was inspiring to Flight Warrant Officer O. By eating rice gruel in the morning the people also economized on their rice and thus in every way they were marking time until the day of decisive battle.

Cereal Output Goal

The Dai Nippon Seijikai has drafted a plan for increasing the production of cereals other than rice to meet the present foodstuff situation. This year's goal is fixed at 8,000,000 koku.

Mishima Mayor Picked

Tomoo Watanabe, former Consul General at Manila, has been recommended as mayor of Mishima by its Municipal Assembly.

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NEW IMPERIAL ORDINANCE

Permits Utilization of War Devastated Properties

The Government on July 12 promulgated and enforced an Imperial ordinance governing movable and immovable properties in war devastated areas. The utilization of devastated areas for the purpose of boosting the country's fighting power has been one of the most urgent matters of the moment. However, lease and other existing laws caused various impediments to the utilization of devastated properties.

The Government accordingly exercised for the first time the Wartime Emergency Measure and referred to the Wartime Emergency Measure Commission "An Outline of the Imperial Ordinance regarding Wartime Devastated Properties" on June 30. The Imperial ordinance was unanimously approved by the commission. The draft of the Imperial ordinance as approved by the commission was then referred to the Home Office and Justice Department for promulgation of the Imperial ordinance on July 12.

By the enforcement of the present Imperial ordinance a way has been opened for utilizing freely war devastated areas. Home Minister Motoki Abe and Justice Minister Hiromasa Matsusaka have designated Tkyo and 36 other cities to which the Imperial ordinance has been applied.

The following are the places where the Imperial decree has been enforced:

All wards of Tokyo, Osaka, Yokohama, Kawasaki, Kobe, Akagasaki, Himeji, Nishinomiya, Suma, Itami, Ashiya, Sasebo, Chiba, Yokkaichi, Nagoya, Toyohashi, Shizuoka, Hamamatsu, Kofu, Okayama, Kure, Shimonoseki, Ube, Tokushima, Takamatsu, Kochi, Fukuoka, Moji, Ogura, Tobata, Yahata, Wakamatsu, Omuda, Kumamoto, Nobeoka and Kagoshima.

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ENEMY CANNOT CRUSH SPECIAL ATTACK SPIRIT

There Is No Limit to Air Power Japan Can Use As Invaders Approach Mainland

The enemy may demolish munitions factories but he cannot crush the spirit of the Special Attack Corps which is now the spirit of the 100,000,000 people of Japan, says K. Korenaga, of the Military Press Corps in a dispatch dated July 10 from a certain frontline air base.

Mr. Korenaga writes:

The enemy has reached the point beyond which he cannot hope to go on enduring more sacrifices in blood, especially following the costly Okinawa battle.

Two things characterize the sacrifices the enemy was forced to make in the Okinawa battle. Firstly, it was the blood spilt by his land forces. Secondly, it was a crushing blow to his sea strength. But this is not all that the enemy lost in the Okinawa battle. It is a recognized fact that the daring action of the Special Attack Corps which upset the enemy's plan for an invasion of the Japanese mainland while it caused him to be at a loss to know how to embark upon new operations.

Here is one factor which will work against the enemy should he attempt an invasion of the Japanese mainland. There is an almost unending succession of air bases connecting the main island, Kyushu, Chosen and the continent, each with a strength which is rapidly increasing.

What the spirit of the Special Attack Corps is will be seen from the fact that a certain base of the Special Attack Corps had been attacked by a total of several thousand enemy planes and hit by tens of thousand of bombs dropped from these planes. However, before the smoke of battle had lifted from the field, many planes piloted by members of the Special Attack Corps appeared as though from the earth. The next moment they were off, bringing death and destruction to the enemy.

As long as there is the spirit of the Special Attack Corps, the enemy cannot have any hope of destroying the bases of the Corps.

The enemy may burn down entire cities and towns. He may demolish munitions factories. But he cannot hope to do anything to the great accumulations of war materials Japan has stored under the ground and in places absolutely safe from attack.

There is going to be fought a decisive aerial battle over Kyushu. It will begin with an attack by the enemy in an attempt to dominate the bases of the Special Attack Corps, a counterattack made by the Japanese Air Force, and an operation intended to destroy the bases the enemy has in the main Okinawa island.

There is a limit to the strength of planes the enemy can hope to use in operations against the Japanese mainland. And this the enemy is bound to realize the moment he acts.

There is no limit to the strength of planes Japan can use against the enemy when he gets near to the mainland. The aircraft factories have already been placed under the ground, and no raid, however severe, will affect the production of planes which are being turned out by these factories in far greater quantities than has hitherto been the case for use by the Special Attack Corps.

While there are planes for the Special Attack Corps whose line of bases runs lengthwise through Japan, Chosen and Manchoukuo, we may take it for granted that if the enemy attempts a landing on the Japanese mainland he will find out at once that he will not be able to endure the sacrifice in blood involved in the attempt.

Y.S.B. GOES UNDERGROUND

Bank Resumes Normal Business to Insure Work During Raids

Setting an example in banking circles under air raids in Japan, the Yokohama Specie Bank has transferred the majority of its offices underground where they have already commenced normal business routine.

This step has been taken by the said bank in view of the dire results which might occur in regard to increasing the fighting strength of the nation if banks should close down whenever an air raid alarm is sounded as it is inevitable that future air raids will be continued for many hours every day. The closing down of banks during air raids will greatly hinder the payments of war insurance money to air raid victims who are hurrying to return and join fighting ranks as soon as possible. In such cases, banks cannot also fulfill their weighty responsibility of taking in or paying out government funds and funds necessary for prosecution of war.

Although the underground offices of the Yokohama Specie Bank will naturally close their doors when an air raid alarm is sounded, it will not be necessary for people who have been waiting to withdraw their deposits or to receive payments of their insurance money to rush outside for shelter, while the routine of issuing out payments will be continued during the air raid. In view of the increasing burden which will be imposed upon banking circles in the future such as paying out insurance money and of the current stage of war which does not permit banks to slack down in their work even for a second, the Finance Ministry is encouraging all banking institutions to transfer their offices underground.

Famous Bunraku Puppet Show Resumed; Was Twice Bombed Out by Enemy Raids

The world-famous Bunraku Puppet Show troupe, which was bombed out in March, has resumed performances from July 11 at the Osaka Asahi Shimbun Hall. The troupe's dramatic reciters, samisen players and puppetmen, 90 per cent of whom are air-raid victims, cooperating closely with firm determination have now been able to revive the classical Japanese drama for which they are famed.

Twice bombed out, resumption of performances by the troupe seemed impossible. At this critical time Dr. Tatsuzo Matsutani, nose, ear and throat specialist, who resides in Tokiwa-cho, Sumoto City, presented his entire collection, including costumes, puppets and puppet heads, which he had accumulated during the last 20 years. Dr. Matsutani, who is greatly interested in puppet shows, is said to have been greatly impressed by the eagerness shown by Monzo Kiritake, noted puppetman, who said that he and his colleagues were ready to put on shows in the open if no theater was available.

Among the puppets which made their debut on the Asahi Hall stage were two which were rescued by Eiza Yoshida, who dashed into raging fire for the purpose, Mr. Yoshida had promised to give the two puppets to an intimate friend, Dr. Hisao Akiyama, and to keep his promise, Mr. Yoshida, though he was suffering from neuralgia, rescued them at the risk of his life, the fact revealing the truthfulness and sincerity of master artists. The rescued puppets were later safely handed over to Dr. Akiyama, who donated them to the troupe.

Upon hearing the news of the resumption of performances by the Bunraku troupe, Koutsubodayu Toyotake, famous dramatic reciter, who had evacuated to Mount Koya, Wakayama Prefecture, although unwell, immediately decided to participate.

Rodayu Toyotake another reciter, who was residing in Senhoku-gun, Osaka Prefecture, also decided to join, saying that he would be happy to die on the stage. The texts he had bought with all the money he could spare were burnt, but he was ready to perform without texts. A month ago, he left his country house to live near the theater in Osaka.

Monjuro Kiritake, master puppetman, is ready to play even a minor part, in disregard of formality and prestige, for the sake of the revival of the puppet show. Greatly moved by the sincerity of their master, 14 other young puppet-men, including Eiza Yoshida, who had evacuated to Sumoto, Awaji, have offered their services to the troupe. Bungoro Yoshida, 75 years old, who once received the Asahi Cultural Prize, is among them.

As to musicians, Juzo Tsurusawa, Tsunazo Tsurusawa and others have joined the revived troupe.

PRESS COMMENTS

Monday, July 16

LESSONS FROM GERMANY'S DEFEAT

YOMIURI-HOCHI—It is desirable that we should learn many lessons from the miserable fate which has overtaken Germany.

The greatest blunder of Nazi Germany, as has been pointed out by many persons, was the two-front campaign. Lurking behind this great blunder was a political "superstition" which always haunted the Nazis, namely, the conviction in an ultimate compromise between Germany and the Anglo-American Powers, and this conviction was maintained throughout from the time of the commencement of the war until the last moments of the war. Even when the invaders came storming against the gates of Berlin, the Government officials, military and civilians did not know which course to take and finally they committed a serious blunder.

In politics, conviction no doubt is very important. Conviction or thorough adherence to one definitely-established policy is an essential of politics, but this political conviction must be built on realistic foundations. Otherwise, the conviction degenerates into a political myth or superstition.

It is common knowledge that the Nazis for long followed the fundamental policy of opposing the Soviet Union and befriending Britain. Up to the Munich Parley, Germany very ingeniously pursued a diplomatic policy based on such Anglo-German relations, which, however, underwent a fast change since the Munich Conference. The change became more noted when Churchill became the British Prime Minister.

One failure of Nazi Germany in its war politics was the ignorance of this fundamental change and the Nazi leaders continued to hold the political "superstition" of pre-Munich days. Accordingly, even at the last moments of the war, they dreamt of a compromsie with the Anglo-American Powers and at the most important moments of the war they allowed themselves to commit the serious blunder of neglecting the Western Front—the most serious blunder ever committed.

The relations between one country and another are conditioned by fundamental and time-element factors. The latter, though controlled by the former, undergo constant changes. Only when such a change is coolly grasped objectively, can war politics be established. If such a grasp is lacking and a dogmatic idea is adhered to, political conviction degenerates into political superstition. The political leaders of any country should be conscious of this point.

Toda Succeeds Inada

Dr. Shozo Toda, former professor at Kyoto Imperial University, under date of July 12 was appointed President of the Japan Medical Relief Corporation succeedng Dr. Ryukichi Inada, whose term of office had expired. Fumihide Oka, Vice-President, on the same day was relieved of his post at his own request. No successor will be apponted for the time being.

Thai and Burma Envoys Attend O-Bon Festival For Air Raid Victims

The Fifth Greater East Asia O-Bon Festival was held by the Nippon Buddhism Admirers Society on Sunday, at Gunjin Kaikan, Kudan. Prayers were offered for the departed spirits of the soldiers of Japan and other countries of Greater East Asia. Services were held also for the spirits of persons who had fallen victims before the enemy blind-bombings. Ryojun Omori, chief priest of the Asakusa Temple, presided over the memorial service and the reading of the Buddhistic scripts while Welfare Minister Tadahiko Okada, Education Minister Kozo Ota, Governor Toshizo Nishio of Tokyo Metropolis, Thai Ambassador Wichit Wichit-Wathakan, Burmese Ambassador Dr. Thein Maung, and others offered incense.

Indo-China Alters Setup

The Government-General of Indo-China has introduced a revision in the administrative functions of the Public Works Bureau, Customs House, and the Monopoly Bureau, all under its direct control, and will transfer part of its affairs within these bureaus to Viet Nam, Cambodia and Luan Brabang, which are consolidating their foundations of future independence, according to a Hanoi dispatch to Domei dated July 14. The Information Department of that Government-General issued a communique to that effect on July 12.

Takazawa Shifted

Colonel Takazawa, Chief of the Press Section of the North China Army, has been transferred to a certain important post, according to a Peking dispatch to Domei dated July 12. Lieutenant Colonel Masaji Kozeki has been appointed as his successor.

Obituary

Dr. Masasada Shiozawa, 76, professor emeritus of Waseda University, passed away from illness at his temporary home at Ito in Shizuoka Prefecture on July 7. Fifty-five years ago Dr. Shiozawa was graduated from the Tokyo Special School, predecessor to Waseda University, found by the late Marquis Shigenobu Okuma, and further studied at Wisconsin University. Then, he continued his studies on economics in Germany. In 1921 he was appointed Dean of Waseda University, but resigned two years after. At the instence of the Foreign Office the late Dr. Shiozawa went to Europe in June, 1924, and rendered his services in connection with the International Labor Conference as Japan's representative.

Seiji Tsukamoto, a member of the House of Peers, died at his temporary residence at Aboshi in Hyogo Prefecture on July 11. He was 74 years old. The late Mr. Tsukamoto once occupied the posts of Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, Director of the Legislative Bureau, and other high Government positions. He was appointed a member of the House of Peers by Imperial nomination in 1926.

Kazuichiro Furukawa, a member of the House of Representatives, was killed near his home in Himeji City in the enemy air raid on July 9. He was 59 years old. He had held the post of presidency of the Osaka City Chartered Accountants' Association.

Matsugoro Anazawa, 66, noted expert of sweet potato cultivation and extra secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, passed away from cancer at Shimada Hospital, Choshi City, Chiba Prefecture, on July 10.

HIGH MORALE IN JAPAN AMAZES RETURNING SCRIBE

Impressions of War-Torn Germany Given by Yomiuri-Hochi Reporter

(Continued From Friday)

It is clear that the object of the German authorities in their anti-Soviet propaganda was to rouse the people to greater heights of resolution to fight the enemy and to put obstacles in the way of joint action between America, Britain, and the Soviet Union. But the policy as a matter of fact produced an effect opposite to that it had been intended to produce. That effect was the swift collapse of the German forces along the entire Western Front.

The German people who had lost confidence in their armed force began to hope for an air invasion by the American and British forces as a smaller evil in their fear of the barbaric Red Army, rather than arm themselves and resist the enemy.

The chief reason of the fall of the Nazis is that they had to fight on two fronts at the same time. And as is general knowledge the situation which found them with no choice but to fight on two fronts at once was the consequence of the error they made in the judgment of the fighting power of the Soviet Union.

Pursue Two-Faced Policy

The National Socialists stressed to the Soviet Union in the east that the structure they had brought about was against Capitalism. They stressed to European countries in the west that the structure was opposed to Bolshevism. In this way, they sought to find a way out of the situation in which they were placed. This dual policy had much to do with the difficulties encountered by Germany before the war and after.

The foregoing two-faced policy was in the background of the expectation of the National Socialists that the capture of the Polish Corridor by Germany would be taken as an act of resistance against Communism and hence would not lead to the abandonment by Britain and France of a policy of appeasement.

Toward the close of the war, the National Socialists under the influence of this two-faced policy, fondly believed that the American and British forces which had then to cross the Rhine River would look on while the blood of the Soviet armies was being spilt in final assaults on the Eastern Front.

At home the same policy was responsible for the confusion which had come about in the minds of the people as to which was the greater enemy of Germany, Bolshevism or Anglo-American Capitalism. It was also to blame for many strategic blunders committed by Germany in the hope of ending the situation caused by simultaneous military operations on two fronts.

It seems to me significant in considering the defeat of Germany, that there was only one leader, Joseph Goebbels, apart from Henrich Himmler, who followed him shortly afterward, that shared the fate of Fuehrer Adolf Hitler, while the other German leaders saw fit to try to preserve their lives by becoming prisoners in enemy hands when their country fell.

Dissension Among Leaders

From the occurrences after Germany's downfall, it is easy to understand that there were great differences of opinion among the leaders of the National Socialist Government as to whether Berlin should be defended to the last man, whether surrender was preferable, and as to whether they should flee to the east or west.

The National Socialist leaders ought to have done something other than the coup d'etat of July last year if they really wished to improve the military position of their country. The coup was a dismal failure, with the effect of hastening the downfall of the German State and race for which Fuehrer Hitler and the National Socialist Party were responsible, since they tried by the coup to maintain their prestige and to promote the interests of their party.

The coup resulted in the ruin of the special service leaders in the German Army. It resulted in greater control being taken of the German Army by the National Socialist Party and in a movement to establish the SS Corps as an army division. It had another effect: it caused the veteran leaders of the German army to practise sabotage in order to express their disapproval of the changes which had come about in the army.

As the war approached its close, the dissension between the Army and Party became accentuated.

Conditions in Japan

Are the conditions in Japan today like those which existed in Germany toward the close of the European War? My answer is an emphatic "No!"

Is there in Japan today confusion such as existed in Germany due to the pursuit of a two-faced policy? Again my answer is an emphatic "No!"

Needless to say, the important thing is for those responsible for the conduct of the nation's affairs, whether military, official, or civilian, to brush aside minor considerations, and, by bringing the people into closer unity, to devote themselves to the attainment of the nation's main objectives.

During the European War, Germany and Italy considered using a type of torpedo which would be piloted by human hands. Such torpedoes were actually prouduced in these countries. But there were few men willing to operate them. On the other hand, in Japan there are always men willing to operate such torpedoes. This shows beyond any doubt how vigorous is the spirit of the Japanese people. There is no telling the extent to which this spiritual power of the Japanese people will influence the current situation.

An objective survey of the situation shows that America and Britain lack adequate bases from which to operate should a landing be attempted on the Japanese mainland—that is, bases like the British mainland from which they directed the invasion of Europe. Should they seek to acquire in China such a base from which to invade the Japanese mainland, they would inevitably have to station troops there for a long time. Then it is quite possible that the Soviet Union would feel inclined to act in a positive manner in China just to counteract any situation caused by such an Anglo-American act. Further, in such an eventuality Chungking would come more and more under the influence of America, Britain, and the Soviet Union, and there the attainment by that regime seeks in its much publicized national revolution. Delicate indeed are the relations among America, Britain, the Soviet Union, and Chungking. There is also the fact to be considered that the Soviet Union remains neutral in the Anglo-American war against Japan.

There are countless other differences between conditions in Japan today and those which existed in Germany in the days preceding its downfall.

New Jinrai Is Like Special Attack Weapon, Spells Dawn of Tactics Peculiar to Japan

By SOHACHI YAMAOKA
Of the Military Press Corps
Exclusive to the Yomiuri-Hochi

(Continued From Friday)

Even prior to the appearance of the Special Attack Corps the pages of our history were adorned with brilliant military exploits typically Japanese. But for the nation as a whole, I regret to say we are unable to avoid an iota of apprehension.

Whether in the operation of capital, style of production, or even in some phase of our military strategy, it was too Europeanized and savored of borrowed effort since it emanated from the quality and quantity of weapons. This fact constantly gave the enemy a chance to perceive our internal workings, and always made quantity the problem which tended to make us feel that the prospects of victory lay ahead.

However, upon observing the cheerful life led by the Special Attack Corps, I felt such an apprehension had disappeared and scattered like the cloud and that the War of Greater East Asia was being fought with the strength lying behind Japan. The cheerfulness among the Special Attack Corps arose out of a deep-rooted conviction in the certainty of victory.

Key to Special Attack Spirit

Whether they were conscious of it or not, they were breathing in the midst of an exultation of giving their lives to the country. Nay, this appearance of the "blue bird," could not have been in the least expected by the members of the Special Attack Corps themselves. At first, might it not have been for them to have plunged right into the foe with tragic determination as they were ordered to do so and to have seen the world change before their eyes? In such a new world the Japanese blood must have given unlimited satisfaction and unbounded happiness, and must have fostered that incomparable cheerfulness. If that were so, then there is only one key which opens the portal to the spirit of the Special Attack Corps.

It was not only necessary to assume one's responsibility with fervor, but as a preliminary condition it was important "to lay down one's life." To begin with, when one offers his life the heretofore unexpectedly cheerful infinite world looms ahead, and enables him to bear the responsibility. That was the answer from the wonderfully pleasant atmosphere which I was able to observe among the members of the Special Attack Corps.

This is not my own arbitrary conclusion. In order to substantiate it I shall sketch the farewell scene between the father and his son Lieutenant K. who was awaiting the day when he could pilot the Jinrai. Lieutenant K., an agricultural college graduate, was born in Kumamoto Prefecture. When he arrived at this air base he was allowed to see his parents. The parents, who gave their son to the country, and the young airman who offered his life to the country, enjoyed a few hours together while on the train. Inspired by an infinite feeling Lieutenant K. composed the following verse and smilingly showed it to his mother:

"Only two roads exist for the samurai.

These are loyalty and filial piety."

This happened on May 23 when the sky, viewed from the window of the coach, was as clear as could be, while the train sped along the beautiful sea coast. The mother smiled as she took her son's notebook and read the little verse. Then I murmured and wrote an answering verse and showed it to them.

"He who goes and he who sends him does so for the Emperor.

Therefore lament not today's parting."

Both the mother and her son exchanged smiles, whereupon this time the father took up the pencil and scribbled:

"Despite the certainty of death he defies immortality.

Felicitous is today's departure."

What a beautiful reappearance of our divine land. Such a beautiful sentiment, however, prevails throughout Japan, and centers around the Special Attack Corps. Moreover, the one hundred million Japanese today are plunging into the spirit of special attacking. A special attack by one hundred million means the acquisition of an unlimited peace of mind and happiness which like the blue sky, will not burn in fire or crack under gunfire.

Furthermore, this characteristic spirit is already manifest in the production field, over the scorched remnant of the air raided localities, among the scientists and farmers. This spirit is the foundation built with the precious national polity and blood to enable every Japanese to become a member of the Special Attack Corps.

The adverse weather prevented the Special Attack Corps from dealing a crushing blow upon the enemy in the Okinawa battles. They were not, however, defeated by any means. It was no more than that Japan has finally greeted the dawn of the period when she could subdue the enemy with this diabolical Japanese weapon and exclusively Japanese war tactics. The War has just begun! Let us make use of the glowing cheerfulness and joy of the Special Attack Corps and equip ourselves with this special weapon—Jinraiki.

News and Views

While Britain has been planning to hold a parley with France to discuss the status of Tangier in northwestern Africa, Premier Josef Stalin, through the Soviet ambassador at Paris, made a sudden and strong demand for Soviet's participation in the proposed parley, thus bringing to fore another confused state between Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union.

No explanations have been made as to the reason of the latest Soviet move. However, it is presumable that the Soviet Union refuses to overlook the participation in the parley of the United States which has no direct interests in Tangier, while the Soviet Union was completely ignored.

The Soviet Union recently sent an important demand to Turkey regarding the control of the Dardanelles Straits.

This demand has close relation with the Tangier question. Soviet's demand to Turkey is an expression of Russia's traditional desire of securing a southern outlet to the Mediterranean in order to alleviate her position as "prisoner of the Black Sea." In order to seek an opening to the Mediterranean it is necessary for the Soviet Union to seek an outlet to the Atlantic. Herein lies the reason why Moscow leaders are paying so much attention to the Tangier issue.

Meanwhile, Britain has been attempting to secure the role of leadership in the status of Tangier because of the fact that it has been Britain's established policy to keep the Mediterranean as her "Mare Nostrum." France has already become a second-rate country and Britain is now obliged to make preparations for a possible advance of the Soviet Union which will certainly become a powerful competitor in the future in the Mediterranean. This is one of the reasons why Britain purposely ignored Moscow.

It must be pointed out that the Soviet Union has interests where Britain attaches her own. The first line of defense of the Soviet Union is not limited to eastern Europe and the Balkans. It extends to West Asia and the European continent. Soviet's western frontier does not lie in the Vistula River. It will extend to the Mediterranean and the Atlantic. Where Britain attaches interests, the Soviet Union also attaches hers. The Tangier issue is not a matter of interest for Britain and France and the United States alone. The international charter has been drawn up, but in name only, and what the Soviet Union desires is a concrete step for preserving security.

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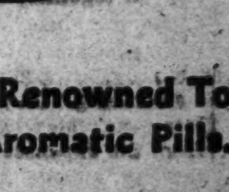

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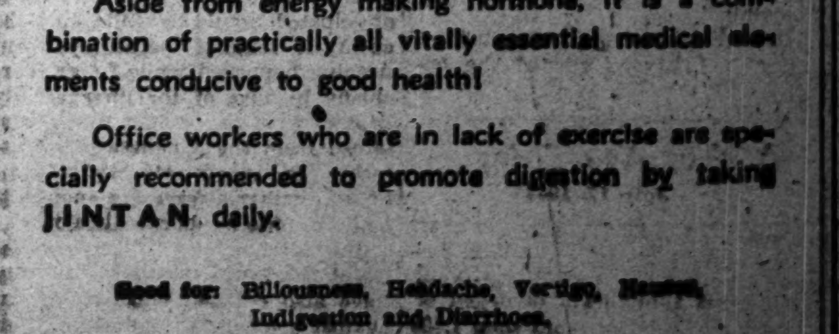

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The Heightened Effort

The events of the past few days are replete with illustrations of the determined manner in which the Japanese Government is pushing all preparations for the further intensification of the nation's war efforts. They leave no room for doubt of the firm resolve of the Japanese nation to fight with unrelenting vigor and increasing effectiveness as the military situation approaches the hour of crucial decision.

Of most widespread interest is the detailed plan announced last Wednesday of the measures to be taken by the Government shortly with regard to the food supply. These measures are clearly designed to enable the nation to maintain an adequate supply of food under any condition of emergency, and constitute a specific preparation for the time when the homeland may be converted into a field of actual battle. Whereas the problem of the nation's food supply has been tackled by the Government from various points of view heretofore, the latest plan is the most complete and comprehensive one which takes account of the food situation from an over-all point of view.

For example, account is taken of the adjustment between supply and demand by geographical areas, and of the relationship between the needs of the fighting services and the civilian population. Emphasis is placed upon regional supply and the attainment of local self-sufficiency to minimize the burden on transportation facilities and to afford the greatest possible security in the event of the isolation of any region through enemy invasion. Such matters as the dispersal of the population are to be adjusted in relation to regional capacity for food production. In addition to the obvious provisions for the proper distribution and storage of foodstuffs, adequate attention is to be paid to the utilization of heretofore unused resources and to the methods of extracting the maximum nutritional value from the existing types of food. Greater efficiency than heretofore is also to be secured by unifying the organs for the distribution of all daily necessities.

Specific particulars of the way in which these measures are to be carried out need not be reviewed here, but it is sufficient to point out that the measures are expected to be in full force by September. It means that on the vital food front Japan is being readied for any contingency, and constitutes an assurance of the determined effort which the nation will exert to continue the war under any combat condition.

The action which the Government has taken to organize mobile corps or "flying squadrons" of technicians is another concrete measure in preparation for the intensifying conditions of warfare. Operating under a central authority, these bodies of technicians will be able to concentrate their efforts promptly at any point where their services are needed in repairing the damage to productive facilities caused by the enemy raids. Whereas heretofore damage to factories through air raids had been repaired through the efforts solicited by the individual factories, under this new system the repair facilities and technical labor will be assigned promptly from a central pool by a single directing authority. It is obvious that under the new system there is bound to be greater efficiency, greater economy, greater promptness, and a greater consideration of priority on the basis of urgent need from the national point of view than prevailed under the old individualistic system.

The recent reorganization of the Education Ministry, resulting incidentally in the reduction of its personnel by 30 per cent, is another move in the direction of preparing the nation for increased effectiveness under wartime conditions. In this connection, it should be noted that the Education Ministry has decided to accord principals of individual schools the right to exercise unprecedented freedom of action with respect to the place and time in which classes are to be held, with respect to the days on which temporary vacations may be granted, and with respect to other such administrative matters.

This freedom of action liberating the local school authorities from strict adherence to uniform regulation is definitely designed to provide for the flexibility necessary to adjust educational activities to the actual conditions which may come to prevail in the event of more extensive air raids or in the event of the spread of the fighting to the homeland. Conferred with a wide latitude of discretion and initiative, individual schools will be able to adapt themselves readily to whatever unexpected conditions may arise in any particular locality. This is a move directly connected with the preparations for a more intense fighting activity on the part of the Japanese nation.

Still another matter which might be noted is the recently announced revision of the taxation system. Although no extensive change has been made in the basic tax structure of the nation, various minor changes have been made to simplify the administrative work connected with the assessment and collection of taxes. Taxes of relatively low yield and disproportionately large administrative costs have been eliminated, the time lag between a change in the taxpayer's status and its reflection in the tax assessments has been markedly shortened, and various other details have been simplified in the interest of increased efficiency. Although it may not be apparent at first glance that this revision of the tax system is a direct war measure, it should be obvious on reflection that many of these changes have been dictated by new conditions brought about by the increasing adaptation of Japanese society to wartime conditions, and in turn serve to fit the tax administration more appropriately to the needs of a nation which is confronting the spread of actual fighting to its homeland soil.

These measures taken individually may not perform any great miracle in increasing the nation's fighting power, but they are highly significant in illustrating the specific and tangible manner in which the Government is overlooking no detail in tightening up the administrative machinery in preparation for the coming crucial phase of the war. Taken in the aggregate, they must add up to an important factor in the nation's total fighting power. They indicate the unshakable resolve of the Japanese nation to spare no effort to make maximum use of hitherto untapped sources of strength to the end that its immutable objectives in this sacred war may be successfully attained.

What Would You Do

McGinn appeared before the magistrate on a charge of assault and battery, the charge having been brought by Kelly. The magistrate was attempting to get both sides of the story and asked McGinn what induced him to punch the plaintiff.

"Sir," said McGinn, "suppose a man called you an Irish scallywag. What would you do?"

Said the magistrate with a smile, "But I'm not Irish." "Well," responded McGinn," suppose he called you the kind of scallywag that we are?"

All She Knew

Pompous in manner and difficult to please, the customer had given the waitress a lot of needless trouble. At last, however, he finished his meal and beckoned her to the table.

"How much do I owe,?" he snapped.

The girl eyed him coldly.

"I'm sure I don't know," she retorted coldly. "But your bill here is one and nine-pence."

The Compliment

Friend: "Say, your car does run smoothly."

Driver: "Thanks, but just a minute, I haven't started the engine yet."

A Year Ago Today

July 17, 1944

The Imperial Headquarters announced that our Army and Navy Air Forces shot down, damaged or set ablaze a total of more than 1,460 enemy planes, including 11 B-29's, during the month of June in their offensive and intercepting operations in the various war zones.

ON THE PHILIPPINES FRONT

Relentless Battle Being Waged By Japanese Forces

II

The enemy at first made a dashing advance towards the Palete Pass in his frantic efforts to penetrate that sector against our forces, but after coming up against the iron defense of the Japanese forces, he changed his mind and decided to open a new road over the rear at the Saracusa Pass in a parallel line with the former pass and to advance through this. The enemy planned to carry out his new project with the aid of his vaunted engineering units and vast materials over the unscalable natural barriers. But this attempt also met with stiff opposition by the Japanese. Our shock attack parties were sent against the enemy while those who advanced any further into the Japanese positions were cut down. At one time the Saracusa Pass seemed in immediate peril of being captured by the enemy forces, but our men succeeded in driving them out of this area. Although fluctuating battles have been repeated over the pass, it seems well-nigh impossible for the enemy to penetrate this point.

The enemy launched several large-scale offensives against the two passes with a force of four army divisions during the first three months of the current year. The greatest crisis was reached in March when stiff opposition was staged by our forces. It was at this time that our soldiers made a southward drive in an unending stream toward the two mountain passes. We saw our soldiers advance in trucks during the night with their headlights off. Everybody seemed to join the shock attack parties. Even the members of the air forces joined such parties. The commander of a unit told me that at first he hesitated to use such members for the shock attack parties but that he found later that they made an enviable showing as members of such parties just as the infantrymen. I was much impressed by this fact which I thought was responsible for the failure of the enemy to capture these two passes despite his possession of vast material power.

The forefront of the passes are dotted by small holes which our soldiers call "devil fish pots" as they resemble pots used in catching devil fish by Japanese fishermen. It admits only a single soldier and each soldiers stays in it for three days and then is succeeded by another. Our soldiers fire upon the enemy as he comes within 20 or 30 meters. The enemy usually does not respond to our fire but flees in dismay. But from the following night the Japanese position from which the firing was made becomes the object of intense enemy artillery fire. In some cases "devil fish" holes are blown away by the enemy's intense bombardment. The roads over the passes change in shape because of the intensity of the enemy fire but new devil fish holes are established by our army. Our men in these holes remain under the severest fire until the time to shift comes. Some men disappear with the holes because of the enemy bombardment. Our men cannot cook their rice because fire will attract the enemy, so they eat raw rice and drink water for three days within the hole. Each must live in absolute solitude for three days.

After the passing of the critical period of March and April, the enemy increased his forces from four to six divisions and began intense attacks against our forces. We, too, increased our forces and a most bloody battle was fought. I was at a certain airfield during April and every day I heard reports of severe engagements. The officers of the air forces were called to become members of some shock attack parties at the passes. The enemy's bombing also became more intense than ever and sometimes as many as 120 P-38's would come. These planes descend over a village of some 20 or 30 farm houses and bomb them. We were truly astonished by the extravagance of the enemy at raining bombs on a small farm house that looks like a hog shack. As the object of bombing was small, the percentage of hits was low. The enemy opened up many holes which were used by buffaloes for bathing. But once hit, farm houses would disappear all together. It is easy to anticipate the enemy's moves and thus there was almost no casualties among our men from the enemy's air bombing. On the other hand, the losses sustained by the enemy forces from the Japanese shock attack tactics were quite heavy. The place where I was staying, it was long anticipated, would be utilized by the enemy in sending paratroops, but nothing happened while I was there chiefly because of the unexpectedly heavy losses the enemy forces sustained from the Japanese shock attacks. The enemy evidently was unable to gather a force big enough to make up one air-borne division.

Our side has been fighting a bitter battle, to be sure, but the enemy must have also realized what it was up against contrary to his anticipation. The enemy had supplies sent in by a continuous stream of transports from the Southern Region but the number of the enemy planes increased perceptibly and several airfields including Clark Airfield have been utilized in his attacks on Taiwan and Ogasawara. It is a matter of regret that the enemy's aviation skill is making much improvement because of his daily practice in bombing our positions with his absolute control of the air. At first the enemy fliers, fresh from high school, were poor in flying skill and bombing but they quickly picked up the art by daily practice.

I fully realized the disadvantage and annoyance of the enemy's control of the air. It is truly annoying to see young Americans flying over our heads in their planes and trying to machine-gun us, and every time they make a downward sweep we must hide in holes. For four months I had the same unpleasant experience daily and when I came back I found my home burnt by incendiary bombs dropped by B-29's.

If readers entertain ominous anticipation of the Philippine war situation because of the scarcity of news reports, I wish they will revise their views. Due to lack of electric power, it is impossible to send wireless reports to Japan frequently from the Philippine front. Nor are our forces able to obtain any spectacular war results because they must keep in the mountain fastnesses at present. But the tactics of dashing out of the passes will be carried out in the future. Until that time comes, our forces will retain the two passes with their might against the enemy's persistent onslaughts. Our forces have been holding the superior forces of the enemy at bay for more than half a year—which is a feat in itself.

(End)

Among the Enemy

(From the Mainichi)

If war be regarded as a great art which symbolizes the glory of races, naval battles may be said to be the perfect crystallization of hot blood and the endeavors of admirals, so that the characters of the admirals are held in bold relief in naval engagements in which they fight. The T-letter strategy of the Japan Sea Battle reveals Admiral Togo's great decision and the indecision of Admirals Jellico and Beatty in the Naval Battle of Jutland caused them to lose a sure victory. Now, let us see what sort of admirals are the commanders of the American enemy squadrons in the Pacific War.

The enemy's Okinawa operations have disclosed the stubborness of Admiral Earnest King, chief of the United States operations, whose nickname is "Nitroglycerine," and the bilious temperament of Admiral Chester Nimitz.

Here is an anecdote of Admiral Nimitz. Shortly after the commencement of the Japanese-American War, the airplane on which he was traveling on his return home from Pearl Harbor with staff officers was wrecked on the sea and all of the crew and staff officers were killed, but Nimitz himself escaped. As he was adrift a rescue boat approached him when he cried out at the top of his voice: "Save my portfolio quickly instead of saving me!"

Such is the man Nimitz. He is a hard-boiled fellow, with his characteristic square jaw, so indicative of the cave-man type.

A glance at the enemy's naval commanders may suggest to us what kind of strategy they will employ in their attempt at making landing operations on our mainland. We note that the enemy's leading naval commanders have not in the main changed since the beginning of the war. It will be recalled that Admiral King succeeded Admiral Kimmel as the commander-in-chief of the United States Pacific Fleet when the latter was relieved of his post because of his responsibility for the Pearl Harbor debacle. Admiral King was then made the commander-in-chief of the United States Fleet and head of the strategic operations, while Admiral Nimitz was promoted from commander-in-chief of the United States Third Fleet to the Pacific Fleet which is virtually the U.S. Combined Fleet. Except for such minor changes, there have been almost no alterations in the personnel of the enemy camp in the Pacific war operations.

General MacArthur fled to Australia from Bataan Peninsula where he left his men to their natural fate. If he were a Japanese general, he would have been held responsible for his defeat and would have been relieved of his post, if not shot for his failure. But the Americans did otherwise. He was appointed the commander-in-chief of the anti-Axis forces in the southwestern Pacific.

In the Okinawa Battle Admiral Nimitz has been in charge of carrying out American operations vigorously, being the commander of the U.S. air, naval and ground forces. He has been assisted by two lieutenants, namely, Admiral William Halsey, commander of the U.S. Third Fleet and Admiral Raymond Spruance, commander of the U.S. Fifth Fleet. Nimitz also has other right-hand men, namely, John McCain, commander of the U.S. 38th Mobile Fleet, Marc Mitscher, commander of the U.S. 58th Mobile Fleet, Kincaid, commander of the U.S. Seventh Fleet and Fletcher, commander of the U.S. Ninth Fleet in the northern Pacific and Kelly Turner, commander of the U.S. Amphibian Task Force have been another set of admirals assisting Nimitz. However, the three main U.S. naval leaders are Admirals King, Nimitz and Halsey. These three men are all leading naval strategists in America and they make up a good teamwork, Admiral King being dull and unshaken "like a big hatchet," Nimitz being bilious in temperament and Halsey showing his bull-dog tenacity and determination.

Against these three men, Admirals Spruance, MacCain and Mitscher are practical strategists. Vice-Admiral Spruance under the direction of General MacArthur, has been acting as the commander of the U.S. Seventh Fleet in the southwestern Pacific with his superannuated flagship the Battleship Tennessee. His service as the commander of the landing forces in the same Pacific area was appreciated by the U.S. naval authorities and he was promoted to the head of the U.S. Fifth Fleet last year succeeding Admiral Halsey. He was the commander of the U.S. operations against our Japanese garrison forces on Kuezerin and Ruot in February, last year. He was also the commander of the American forces that attacked our Marshall islands such as Saipan and Truk, showing a fighting heart no less courageous than that of Admiral Halsey. In the Okinawa operations his fleet was given a disastrous beating by our Special Attack Corps and despite his great tenacity and stubborness, he was compelled to retreat and gave way to the Halsey Fleet which was reorganized following a disastrous drubbing.

MacCain is an unknown quantity as a naval strategist. But he was vice-commander of the U.S. Strategical operations and of the U.S. Naval Air Forces and has served the air forces in quite a regular way and this was accountable for his appointment in the first line of bottle in the Pacific operations. According to the enemy report, he has been in charge of the U.S. 38th Mobile Fleet since the close of last year succeeding Admiral Mitscher. It is said that the mobile fleet that has been attacking our Kyushu air bases is under his direction.

Admiral Mitscher cast his lot with the U.S. naval air forces at the age of 30 and he was the commander of the U.S. Aircraft Hornet which attacked Tokyo in 1942 in the first American air raid on Japan. For two years after that raid he was in Washington acting as assistant to Admiral Nimitz in the capacity of vice-commander of the U.S. Pacific Fleet during which he devoted his time to the study of air strategy. In the Okinawa operations his fleet was almost completely destroyed and he is reported to have returned home after giving up his post to MacCain. It will be noted that nearly all first line naval leaders of the American Navy have been trained in the U.S. air forces.

The U.S. Mobile Fleet, on which the American Navy depends for victory, centers around four regular or reconverted aircraft carriers and includes two or three battleships, three or four cruisers and more than ten destroyers. Four or five groups of mobile forces are peaced under each commander of the mobile fleet whose aircraft carrier force thus consists of about 20 carriers. Americans place their faith in the formidable power of their air forces for the decisive warfare under air control, particularly on the power of small deck-based planes of mobile fleets, whose concentrated attacks are held in high esteem. Mobile forces constitute the pivotal part of the American fleee air battles. These forces will be utilized in the anticipated landing operations on our mainland.

SOVIET DEFENSE LINE

Deep Anxiety Felt by Anglo-American Nations

I

Everybody has been expecting that the relations between the Anglo-American camp and the Soviet Union would suddenly become estranged following the collapse of Germany, their common enemy. It can be said that the conferences participated in by the three Powers on a postwar peace structure were based on their desire to form some sort of an international organ to maintain the balance of power among the big nations before the impending storm. The visit to Moscow made by the Special U.S. envoy, Harry Hopkins, was an effort on the part of the United States to improve Anglo-American-Soviet relations.

Of particular interest, in the recent trend of this political situation, as is seen in the Polish and Austrian questions, is the resumption by Britain of her conservative stand in her diplomatic policy toward the Soviet Union and the full support given to it by the United States. Moreover, Premier Stalin once stated, "Conciliation between the capitalistic and socialistic systems must be correlative and conditional, and the conflict between the two systems is absolute and unconditional." But since the current world situation does not admit of the peoples of the three Powers supporting another war, it is unlikely that the Soviet Premier's dictum will be applied generally.

The Soviet Union is installing regimes friendly to her among the countries contiguous to her lying from the Baltic Sea and down along the eastern European zone, thus absolutely assuring herself against attacks from these regions. The Polish question was complicated because Soviet-Russia fully understands the consequences which may be brought about within the country should the "democratic leaders" of the exiled Polish Government in London be permitted to exercise their influence in the new regime as hoped for by the United States and Britain. Soviet-Russia has already thwarted the Anglo-American Powers' attempt to preserve some elements in Poland which may serve to prevent the infiltration of her influence into Poland. Likewise Soviet-Russia feels that it would be the best policy to deal decisively with the exiled Polish regime which is financed and supported in London, before it can enter Poland.

The Soviet Union, in planning her national defense and her future development, is concerned not only with her contiguous territories but also with the Balkans, and central Europe down to the Adriatic Sea which form the principal cause of the diplomatic dispute between the Anglo-American Powers and the Soviet Union. In this connection, the British periodical Economist in its May issue had the following to say:

"Soviet diplomacy is now being concentrated on the attempt to build an enormous defense line within the territory extending from the eastern and western Baltic Sea down to the Adriatic Sea. Of the above defense line, the westernmost points are Stettin and Trieste harbor. Whether or not it is justified from a racial standpoint or a political criterion, the Soviet Government intends to give unstinted support and encouragement to the countries concerned in the strengthening of the defense line. Various small nations are being incited and aroused. For instance, Yugoslavia is being encouraged to acquire Trieste harbor and the Carinthia district. The Austrian national state likewise is being induced to reclaim the Italian territory of Tyrol. Poland will be given the territory up to the Oder River, while the city of Konigsberg will be occupied by the Soviets.

"If such be the case, with whom is the Soviet Government dealing in the construction of such a strategic defense line? The fear that dominates the Soviet Government's policy is an anti-Soviet combination with Germany as its spearhead. It is reasonable to suppose that the characteristic of Soviet diplomacy is not simply fear but the feeling of "being drunk with victory." However, fear and dazzling victory are not perhaps the only factors determining the Soviet Union's diplomatic policy. The diplomacy among the allied Powers is already about to open a new chapter in its history, and political struggles, pressures, and counterpressures, are bound to exert themselves."

Thus spoke the Economist, the British financial organ, which boldly assailed the Soviet Union and gave a hint concerning the diplomatic policy to be pursued hereafter by the British Conservative Party.

Trieste Question

The conflict between the Anglo-American Powers, and the Soviet Union became obvious on the questions involving Poland, recognition of the Austrian regime and the Trieste issue, but the Polish problem deserves first consideration. However, since both the Polish and Austrian questions have already been widely discussed, we shall confine ourselves only to the Trieste question.

The trouble over Trieste broke out when Yugoslav guerillas occupied the Istria Peninsula, claimed the territory centering around, Trieste and enforced military administration therein. Subsequently, the Italian Government headed by Premier Bonomi sought American assistance and the Anglo-American forces entered Trieste in a move which can be termed as armed intervention. Behind Marshal Joseph Tito Brozovitch of Yugoslavia was Soviet Russia, seeking an outlet into the Adriatic Sea. On the part of the United States and Britain both planned to secure Trieste harbor as a military base. Their position concerning the Trieste question, and the course of the negotiations conducted between Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander were announced by the Allied Military Headquarters in the Mediterranean as follows:

"In June 1944, Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, Allied Supreme Commander in the Mediterranean, conferred with Tito at Bolsena Lake in Italy. It was agreed that Tito's army would have control of Fiume and the territory lying north of that city, while Alexander's forces would control Venezia Quilia. Then in February of this year they met in Belgrade and Tito agreed to permit the British and American forces to establish a military administration in the Trieste zone. At that time, Alexander explained to Tito that in case the Anglo-American forces should occupy Austria it would become necessary for them to control the traffic routes from Trieste. Alexander also declared that this meant the occupation by the Anglo-American forces of the entire territory west of the Yugoslav-Italian border of 1939. Two months later, when contact between Alexander's and Tito's forces was completed, Alexander dispatched his chief of staff to Tito and presented a written note demanding the withdrawal of Yugoslavia's regular troops and the surrender of weapons by the irregular troops. Whereupon Tito replied that as this issue was not a military but a political question, it could not be settled at the present moment. Thus, Tito violated the foregoing agreement."

Yugoslavia's position was explained through her Ministry of Information as follows:

"Yugoslavia has the right to hold the territory liberated by her troops. The return of territory should be finally determined at the peace conference. Yugoslavia is opposed to any unilateral territorial annexation."

However, it was reported that Tito yielded to the Anglo-American military administration of Trieste harbor as the British threatened armed intervention by sending a fleet to the waters off, Trieste. Tito, however, is said to have submitted the followning conditions: (1) As Trieste City was liberated by Yugoslav troops the stationing of such troops in the city should be recognized. (2) The American and British Governments should recognize the activities of the Liberation Committee installed by the Yugoslav army in Trieste. (3) The American-British military administration should permit the participation of the Yugoslav army representatives in such an administration.

It was reported that Alexander went to Belgrade early in June and entered into negotiations with Tito regarding the settlement of the question. He was reported to have announced that if the Yugoslav army would guarantee the safety of the traffic communications, the British would agree to withdraw from the eastern part of Istria. But if they were to station their troops in Austria, it was necessary for the American and British to receive the assurance that traffic would be maintained. Furthermore in order to check the Soviet Union's advance into the Adriatic Sea they could not withdraw from Trieste.

What is the nature of the European defense line which led the Economist to declare that the diplomacy of the Allied countries has opened a new page in history? Geographically, the line includes the extensive area covering Finland, Poland, the Balkans (excluding Greece and Turkey) and Czechoslovakia., Concerning this defense line, the New York Times recently reported from Istanbul to the following effect:

"The countries in the Balkans are heading toward Communism under a carefully laid out plan. The spirit of this plan, as it were consists in the iron-will of the members, although in the minority, who constitute a political organ. They believe that eventually they can wield power in national politics.

(To Be Concluded)

WAR ECONOMY ON THE CONTINENT

Great Credit Due North China For Assistance

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

VI

Regarding the light metal industry which requires a great amount of electricity, the completion of two gigantic hydraulic power plants, one at Shuifeng on the Yalu River, and the other at Fengman on the Sungari River, contemplated under Manchoukuo's initial five-year industrial plan, promises a supply of abundant electricity. Added to this, the super-high pressure transmission net system now in the course of completion will prove a great inducement to the promotion of the light metal industry. In this connection, it is noteworthy that as a result of the completion of an electrolysis plant in Chosen, Manchoukuo is concentrating her light metal industry on the production of aluminum and sending this product to Chosen for processing.

North China is increasing its production of alumina ore, which forms the basis for the production of light metals in Japan, Manchoukuo and China, and in line with this it is commencing to smelter on the spot with the idea of promoting its own light metal industry. Needless to say we should give this the necessary assistance by sending over technicians and materials.

While the labor question on the continent is acute enough, still worse is the dearth of technicians and skilled labor. As a result, the training of these is carried on at different plants there. Although this is a good thing, yet the quickest way to increase production is to dispatch experts and mechanics from Japan, and with them to send over the necessary materials, so as to attain the maximum results. What we should consider in this connection is that while the dispatching of experts and mechanics is timely, still more feasible would be the transferring of the whole enterprise. This, of course needs the cooperation of those on the spot. All in all, if an enterprise with its abundant technical material and experience obtained in Japan could be transferred into the continent substantial results would be certain.

Strengthening of Transportation

It is an indisputable fact that since the commencement of the War of Greater East Asia the focal point of transportation has switched from sea to land conveyance. As a result, the mission of the continental railroads has taken on added importance. These lines include the Chosen Railway, Manchurian Railway, and the facilities in North China. All these railroads are taking definite steps in giving priority to the conveyance of important war articles.

Consequently, the number of passenger trains has been reduced, and the speed of express trains has been lowered, while on the other hand the number of freight cars has been increased. In line with this iron and light metal ores which were formerly shipped by railroad, are being smeltered or put through processing on the spot.

With regard to the strengthening of land transportation, the necessary work has been carried on by the Chosen Railway. Also significant is the way the Manchurian Railway has been functioning. Starting in December, 1944, this road raised its capital to 1,000,000,000 yen at a single stroke, with the aim of building new lines, improving the existing roads, opening up and developing coal mines, increasing synthetic oil production, and expanding the chemical industry.

It is inspiring thus to see the strengthening of railroad transportation on the continent, which is being steadily realized. But whereas the three big continental railways, the Chosen Railway, Manchurian Railway and North China Transportation, are conveying important war materials as if they were operating on a single trunk line, the question which still remains for early solution is the line between Fusan and Peking which must be consolidated into a single unit so as to attain the maximum degree of efficiency.

Sea Transportation

So much for continental transportation which has its focal point on railway conveyance. We should not overlook the importance attached to sea transportation. Even though the shortage of shipping bottom is embarrassing, still the advantage of sea transportation is of large consequence. In order to transport efficiently with a limited amount of bottoms it is necessary to raise the number of trips. And to attain this, the distance to be plied should be shortened by shifting a part of the freight over to land transportation, and at the same time, by improving the condition of wharfage at the port of entrance in question and by raising the working efficiency of the longshoremen.

As has been stated, several plans are under contemplation to overcome bottlenecks which impede the prompt undertaking of the development of the war resources in both Manchoukuo and China, and yet in view of the increasing severity in the war situation it would be of prime necessity for the three countries to set up a composite economic policy of a far-reaching and daring character. An earnest deliberation on the adoption of some such policy was conducted at the last session of Japanese Diet. The result was that in view of the necessity to set up a composite economic policy in order to turn to effective use the war resources possessed by the three countries, it was proposed to improve the existing machinery and to put it into smooth operation in the pursuit of such a policy.

However plausible may be the arguments put up at that time, this is not the time to quibble over the nature of the policy or machinery; we must put it into immediate execution. What the Diet deliberated was the adoption of a plan to reorganize industry on the continent according to the conditions there, so that the industrial power which each sector possesses may be developed to the fullest extent. To bring about such an industrial rearrangement, we must anticipate many difficulties in transferring a whole enterprise from Japan to the continent. This is just a single instance, but when any systematic, large-scale rearrangement is to be undertaken we must look for such difficulties to multiply. Yet shall we stop at these difficulties? A thousand times, No.

We must be resolved to overcome them by all means, as such rearrangement seems to be the only key to the solution of this moot problem—the swinging of the war situation to our favor. And we must start the undertaking without a moment's delay. For already the Japanese mainland is exposed to the enemy's wanton air raids, with a part of it turned into a battleground.

(End)

Right?

"If you stood with your back to the north and facing south, what would be on your left hand?"

"My fingers Sir."

It Never Fails

"Back from your vacation at last, eh? Feel any change?" "No, not a cent."